

## UPTON SINCLAIR STRIKES BACK

Author of "The Jungle" Faces Prince of Packers With Awful Array of Facts Calculated to Destroy the Infamous Industry.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post Mr. J. Ogden Armour makes the assertion that the government inspection of the beef trust slaughter-houses is an impregnable wall protecting the public from impure meat, and that not an atom of diseased meat finds its way into the products of the Armour's. Mr. Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle" (a terrific statement of packing house conditions), studied the meat industry for two years, including much time spent in the Chicago stockyards as a workman; he is the best equipped outside authority on stockyard conditions. In Everybody's Magazine for May Mr. Sinclair makes a startling and convincing answer to Mr. Armour's assertion. Commencing with the statement that J. Ogden Armour is the absolute and not the nominal head of the great packing house industry which bears his name Mr. Sinclair says: "I know that in the statements quoted, Mr. Armour willfully and deliberately states what he absolutely and positively knows to be falsehoods."

That he might be properly equipped to describe conditions in "Packing-town" Mr. Sinclair worked for a period as a laborer in the plant of Armour & Co., and he tells of sights of filth and horror such as he hopes never to see again, but the strongest coincidence of the truth of the claim that meat unfit for human food is put on the market comes from a man for years superintendent at Armour & Co.'s Chicago plant, Thomas F. Dolan, of Boston. Mr. Sinclair in his article says:

"At the time of the embalmed-beef scandal at the conclusion of the Spanish war, when the whole country was convulsed with fury over the revelations made by soldiers and officers (including Gen. Miles and President Roosevelt) concerning the quality of meat which Armour & Co. had furnished to the troops, and concerning the death-rate which it had caused, the enormity of the 'condemned-meat industry' became suddenly clear to one man who had formerly supervised it. Mr. Thomas F. Dolan, then residing in Boston, had, up to a short time previous, been a superintendent at Armour & Co.'s, and one of Mr. Philip D. Armour's most capable and trusted men. When he read of the death-rate in the army, he made an affidavit concerning the things which were done in the establishment of Armour & Co., and this affidavit he took to the New York Journal, which published it on March 4, 1899. Here are some extracts from it:

"There were many ways of getting around the inspectors—so many, in fact, that not more than two or three cattle out of 1,000 were condemned. I know exactly what I am writing of in this connection, as my particular instructions from Mr. W. E. Pierce, superintendent of the beef houses for Armour & Co., were very explicit and definite.

"Whenever a beef got past the yard inspectors with a case of lumpy jaw and came into the slaughterhouse or the 'killing-bed,' I was authorized by Mr. Pierce to take his head off, thus removing the evidences of lumpy jaw, and after casting the smitten portion into the tank where refuse goes, to send the rest of the carcass on its way to market.

"I have seen as much as 40 pounds of flesh afflicted with gangrene cut from the carcass of a beef, in order that the rest of the animal might be utilized in trade.

"One of the most important regulations of the bureau of animal industry is that no cows in calf are to be placed on the market. Out of a slaughter of 2,000 cows, or a day's killing, perhaps one-half are with calves. My instructions from Mr. Pierce were to dispose of the calves by hiding them until night, or until the inspectors left off duty. The little carcasses were then brought from all over the packing-house and skinned by boys, who received two cents for removing each pelt. The pelts were sold for 50 cents each to the kid-glove manufacturers. This occurs every night at Mr. Armour's concern at Chicago, or after each killing of cows.

"I now propose to state here exactly what I myself have witnessed in Philip D. Armour's packing-house with cattle that have been condemned by the government inspectors.

"A workman, one Nicholas Newson during my time, informs the inspector that the tanks are prepared for the reception of the condemned cattle and that his presence is required to see the beef cast into the steam-tank. Mr. Inspector proceeds at once to the place indicated, and the condemned cattle, having been brought up to the tank-

room on trucks, are forthwith cast into the hissing steam-bollers and disappear.

"But the condemned steer does not stay in the tank any longer than the time required for his remains to drop through the boiler down to the floor below, where he is caught on a truck and hauled back again to the cutting-room. The bottom of the tank was open, and the steer passed through the aperture.

"I have witnessed the fact many times. I have seen the beef dropped into the vat in which a steam-pipe was exhausting with a great noise so that the thud of the beef striking the truck below could not be heard, and in a short time I have witnessed Nicholas bringing it back to be prepared for the market.

"I have even marked beef with my knife so as to distinguish it, and watched it return to the point where it started.

"Of all the evils of the stockyards, the canning department is perhaps the worst. It is there that the cattle from all parts of the United States are prepared for canning. No matter how scrawny or debilitated canners are, they must go the route of their brothers and arrive ultimately at the great boiling vats, where they are steamed until they are reasonably tender. Bundles of gristle and bone melt into pulpy masses and are stirred up for the canning department.

"I have seen cattle come into Armour's stockyards so weak and exhausted that they expired in the corals, where they lay for an hour or two, dead, until they were afterward hauled in, skinned, and put on the market for beef or into the canning department for cans.

"In other words, the Armour establishment was selling carrion.

"There are hundreds of other men in the employ of Mr. Armour who could verify every line I have written. They have known of these things ever since packing has been an industry. But I do not ask them to come to the front in this matter. I stand on my oath, word for word, sentence for sentence, and statement for statement.

"I write this story of my own free will and volition, and no one is responsible for it but myself. It is the product of ten years of experience. It is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

"THOMAS F. DOLAN.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of March, 1899.

"ORVILLE F. PURDY,

"Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.  
"Certificate filed in New York county."

The significance of this statement, as Mr. Sinclair notes, is heightened by the fact that, published as it was in a newspaper of prominence, whose proprietor is a man of immense wealth and could be reached by the courts, Mr. Armour made no move to institute suit for libel, practically admitting that the statement was true.

Mr. Sinclair makes the assertion, and gives abundant proof, that the worry incidental to the "embalmed beef" scandal during the war with Spain caused the death of Philip D. Armour, and that millions of dollars were spent by the packing interests in the effort to keep concealed the truth about the matter. The awful mortality from disease among the soldiers during that few weeks' campaign was distinctly attributable to the meat rations supplied to the army. There seems small reason to doubt that meat as little fit for human food is still being placed on the market. How much disease and death has been the outcome may be imagined.

Summing up the entire facts of the situation, Mr. Sinclair concludes:

"Writing in a magazine of large circulation and influence, and having the floor all to himself, Mr. Armour spoke serenely and boastfully of the quality of his meat products, and challenged the world to impeach his integrity, but when he was brought into court charged with crime by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he spoke in a different tone, and to a different purport; he said 'guilty.' He pleaded this to a criminal indictment for selling 'preserved' minced ham in Greenburg, and paid the fine of \$50 and costs. He pleaded guilty again in Shenandoah, Pa., on June 16, 1905, to the criminal charge of selling adulterated 'blockweiser,' and again he paid the fine of \$50 and costs. Why should Mr. Armour be let off with fines which are of less consequence to him than the price of a postage stamp to you or me, instead of going to jail like other convicted criminals who do not happen to be millionaires?"

### A Stone Barometer.

In northern Finland, so a native paper informs us, is a large stone which serves the inhabitants as an infallible barometer. At the approach of rain, this stone turns black or blackish gray, while in fine weather it is of a light color and covered with white spots. Probably it is a fossil mixed with clay, and containing rock salt, niter, or ammonia, which according to a greater or less degree of dampness in the atmosphere, attracts it or otherwise.—Sunday Magazine.

### The Many Virtues of Salt.

Salt puts out a fire in the chimney. Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent scorching on the bottom. Salt and vinegar will remove stains from discolored teacups. Salt and soda are excellent for bee stings and spider bites. Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on the carpet will prevent stains. Salt put on ink when freshly spilled on a carpet will remove the spot. Salt thrown on a coal fire which is low will revive it. Salt used in sweeping carpets keeps out moths.

## BUYING PAINT.

Springtime—after the weather has become well settled—is painting time. There is no dust flying, no insects are in the air at that time ready to commit suicide by suffocation in the coat of fresh paint. The atmospheric conditions are also favorable at that season for proper drying and increased life of the paint.

It should be a habit with every property owner every spring to look over his buildings, etc., and see if they need repainting; not merely to see if they "will go another year," but whether the time has not come for putting in the proverbial "stitch in time" which shall eventually "save nine." For one coat of paint applied just a little before it is actually needed will often save most of the paint on the building by preventing it from letting go and causing endless trouble and expense.

Paint lets go because linseed oil, which is the "cement" that holds all good paint together, gradually decays or oxidizes, just as iron exposed to air and dampness will slowly decay or oxidize. The water and oxygen in the air are the cause of the trouble in both cases, and the only reason, outside of its beautifying effect, that we apply paint to wood or iron is because we want to keep water and air away from them. Live paint, that is paint in which the linseed oil is still oily, does this very effectually; but dead paint, that is paint in which the oil is no longer oily, is no more impervious to air and water than a single thickness of cheesecloth would be. If then we apply a fresh coat of oily paint before the old paint is dead, the oil from the new coat will penetrate the old coat, and the whole coating will once more become alive; and this method of renovation may go on indefinitely.

This explains why it is better economy to repaint a little before it becomes absolutely necessary than a little after. When the paint is once dead the fresh coat will pull the whole coating off.

In the days when repainting meant a general turning of things upside down, a two-weeks' "cluttering up" of the place with kegs, cans and pails, a lot of inflammable and ill-smelling materials standing around, etc., the dread of painting time was natural. So was the dread of soap-making time, of shirt-making time, of candle-moulding time and the like. But we live in an age when soap comes from the store better and cheaper than we can make it, when shirts are sold ready made for less than we can buy the materials, when we can burn coal oil or gas cheaper than we can make tallow candles, and when all we have to do when we want to repaint is to pick out our colors from the card at the store and pay the painter for putting on the paint.

When it comes to picking out the paint it is not necessary that one should be a paint chemist, any more than one should be an oil chemist when buying kerosene, or a department store buyer when selecting shirts, or a soap chemist when buying soap. All that is necessary to insure a fair show is some knowledge of the character of our paint dealer and the reputation and standing of the maker of the paint offered. Nor must one expect to buy a pure linseed oil paint for the price of linseed oil alone. It can be taken for granted when anyone offers to sell dollar bills at a discount, he is baiting a hook for "suckers." So it can be taken for granted when anyone—whether mail order house, paint manufacturer or dealer—offers paint too cheap, he is bidding for the trade of "suckers," no matter what his promises.

But paints sold in responsible stores under the brands of reputable manufacturers are all good products, differing from one another in the less important matter of the solid pigments contained, but practically alike in having their liquid portions composed essentially of pure linseed oil. The competition of the better class of paints has driven inferior goods practically out of the market, and no manufacturer of standing now puts out a poor paint, under his own name at least.

As to guarantees on paint, they can be taken for what they are worth. Any reputable manufacturer will make good any defect actually traceable to the paint itself and not to improper use or treatment of it. The really important guarantee which the paint buyer should exact from his dealer is that the paint is made by a manufacturer that knows his business and that the paint itself has a record. If he secures this guarantee he can afford to chance the rest of it—the paint will undoubtedly give good service if properly applied according to directions.

Prosperity has ruined many a man, but if a fellow is going to be ruined at all that is the pleasantest way.

Sensible Housekeepers will have Defiance Starch, not alone because they get one-third more for the same money, but also because of superior quality.

### Pat's Idea of an Island.

Teacher—Patrick, describe an island. Patrick—Shure, ma'am, it's a place ye can't leave without a boat.—Pilgrim.

Ingenuity of the Lazy Genius. There is no doubt that the average loafer displays considerable genius in keeping out of a job.—Brookfield (Mo.) Gazette.

### Try One Package.

If "Defiance Starch" does not please you, return it to your dealer. If it does you get one-third more for the same money. It will give you satisfaction, and will not stick to the iron.

## REPORT ON PACKING HOUSE SCANDAL.

President Sends Findings of Neill-Reynolds Commission to Congress.

Full Inspection of All Meats Are Demanded "From Hoof to Can"—Conditions at Chicago Described as Revolting—Labels Will Be Withheld from Export Goods Unless Supervision at Every Stage of Preparation Is Secured.

Washington, D. C. — President Roosevelt Monday transmitted to congress the report of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds of their investigation of the Chicago Stockyards and packing houses. The report and message transmitting same are in part as follows:

"I transmit herewith the report of Mr. James Bronson Reynolds and Commissioner Charles P. Neill, the special commission whom I appointed to investigate into the conditions of the stockyards of Chicago, and report thereon to me. This report is of a preliminary nature. I submit it to you now because it shows the urgent need of immediate action by the congress in the direction of providing a drastic and thoroughgoing inspection by the federal government of all stockyards and packing houses and of their products so far as the latter enter into interstate or foreign commerce. The conditions shown by even this short inspection to exist in the Chicago stockyards are revolting. It is imperatively necessary in the interest of decency that they should be radically changed. Under the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

When my attention was first directed to this matter an investigation was made under the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture. When the preliminary statements of this investigation were brought to my attention they showed such defects in the law and such wholly unexpected conditions that I deemed it best to have a further immediate investigation by men not connected with the bureau, and accordingly appointed Messrs. Reynolds and Neill. It was impossible under the existing law that satisfactory work should be done by the bureau of animal industry. I am now, however, examining the way in which the work actually was done.

Before I had received the report of Messrs. Reynolds and Neill I had directed that labels placed upon any package of meat food products should state only that the carcass of the animal from which the meat was taken had been inspected at the time of slaughter. If inspection of meat food products at all stages of preparation is not secured by the passage of legislation recommended, I shall feel compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on canned products shall not be used hereafter.

The report shows that the stock yards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean and that the method of handling and preparing food products is uncleanly and dangerous to health. Under existing law the national government has no power to enforce inspection of the many forms of prepared meat food products that are daily going from the packing houses into interstate commerce. Owing to an inadequate appropriation the department of agriculture is not even able to place inspectors in all establishments desiring them. The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat to foreign countries, but there is no provision forbidding the shipment of uninspected meats in interstate commerce, and thus the avenues of interstate commerce are left open to traffic in diseased or spoiled meats. If, as has been alleged on seemingly good authority, further evils exist, such as the improper use of chemicals and dyes, the government lacks power to remedy them. A law is needed which will enable the inspectors of the general government to inspect and supervise from the hoof to the can the preparation of the meat food products. The evil seems to be much less in the sale of dressed carcasses than in the sale of canned and other prepared products.

"In my judgment the expenses of the inspection should be paid by a fee levied on each animal slaughtered. If this is not done, the whole purpose of the law can at any time be defeated through an insufficient appropriation; and whenever there was no particular public interest in the subject it would be not only easy but natural thus to make the appropriation insufficient. If it were not for this consideration I should favor the government paying for it.

The alarm expressed in certain quarters concerning this feature should be allayed by a realization of the fact that in no case, under such a law, will the cost of inspection exceed eight cents per head.

I call special attention to the fact that, this report is preliminary, and that the investigation is still unfinished. It is not yet possible to report on the alleged abuses in the use of deleterious chemical compounds in connection with canning and preserving meat products, nor on the alleged doctoring in this fashion of tainted meat and of products returned to the packers as having grown unsalable or unusable from age or from other reasons. Grave allegations are made in references to abuses of this nature.

Let me repeat that under the present law there practically is no method of stopping these abuses if they should be discovered to exist. Legislation is needed in order to prevent the possibility of all abuses in the future. If no legislation is passed,

then the excellent results accomplished by the work of this special committee will endure only so long as the memory of the committee's work is fresh and the recrudescence of the abuses is absolutely certain.

"I urge the immediate enactment into law of provisions which will enable the department of agriculture adequately to inspect the meat and meat food products entering into interstate commerce and to supervise the methods of preparing the same and to prescribe the sanitary condition under which the work shall be performed. I therefore commend to your favorable consideration and urge the enactment of substantially the provisions known as senate amendment No. 29 to the act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as passed by the senate, this amendment being commonly known as the Beveridge amendment."

### Abstract of the Report.

The report says that two and one-half weeks were spent in the investigation in Chicago during which "we went through the principal packing houses in the stockyards district together with a few of the smaller ones. A day was spent by Mr. Reynolds in New York city in the investigation of its leading slaughter houses."

The report says that in many of the rooms where water is used freely the floors are soaked and slimy and the dark, dingy rooms are naturally not kept suitably clean. An absence of cleanliness was found everywhere in the handling of meat being prepared for the various meat food products. The parts that are sent from the cooling room to these departments where various forms of meat products are prepared are handled with no regard whatever for cleanliness. The workers climb over heaps of meat, select the pieces they wish and frequently throw them down upon the dirty floor beside their bench.

The report says that the radical defect in the inspection system is that it is confined at present by law to passing on the healthfulness of animals at the time of killing but that the meat that is used in sausage and the various forms of canned products and other prepared meat foods goes through many processes, in all of which there is possibility of contamination through unsanitary handling and further danger through the use of chemicals. During all these processes there is no government inspection although these products when sent out bear a label stating they have been passed upon by government inspectors.

The report arraigns the sanitary provisions in the buildings as abominable and says the men and women plunge their unwashed hands into the meat to be converted into food products. The report says the burden of protecting the cleanliness and wholesomeness of the products and the health of the worker and improving the conditions must fall upon the national government. Department superintendents "seem to ignore all considerations except the account book" and proper care of the products and of health and comfort of the employees is impossible and the consumer consequently suffers. Tuberculosis victims expectorate on the spongy wooden floors of the dark work rooms from which falling scraps of meat are later shoveled up to be later converted into food products.

"In a word," the report adds, "we saw meat shoveled from filthy wooden floors, piled on tables rarely washed, pushed from room to room in rotten box carts, in all of which processes it was in the way of gathering dirt, splinters, floor filth. It was always the reply that this meat would afterward be cooked and that this sterilization would prevent any danger from its use. A very considerable portion of the meat so handled is sent out as smoked products and in the form of sausages which are prepared to be eaten without being cooked.

A particularly glaring instance of uncleanness was found in a room where the best of sausage was being prepared for export."

"Even the ordinary decencies of life are completely ignored, says the report in discussing the arrangements for men and women employed. The report says:

The report urges compulsory examination after slaughter, inclusive of goats, now exempt from inspection intended for foreign or interstate commerce, in the list subject to the inspection of the bureau of animal industry, and that they should be equally controlled by the regulations of the secretary of agriculture; increase of inspectors for night inspection and special work; legislation prohibiting declarations of government inspection on food products unless subject to government inspection at every stage of preparation; prohibiting interstate transportation of any meat or meat food products not inspected and labeled; urging consideration of the question of specific labeling of all carcasses sold as fresh meat which upon examination after slaughtering shows signs of disease but are still deemed suitable for food; and recommends study of inspection standards of other countries.

## A CRITICAL PERIOD

INTELLIGENT WOMEN PREPARE

Dangers and Pain of This Critical Period Avoided by the Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



How many women realize that the most critical period in a woman's existence is the change of life, and that the anxiety felt by women at this time draws near is not without reason?

If her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy or congestion of any organ, it is at this time likely to become active and, with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden.

At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to bring their destructive work. Such warning symptoms as a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, dizziness, headache, dread of impending evil, sounds in the ears, timidity, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period of life when woman's great change may be expected.

We believe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the world's greatest remedy for women at this trying period.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism, and builds up the weakened nervous system as no other medicine can.

Mrs. A. E. G. Hyland, of Chesterton, Md., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, says:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— "I had been suffering with a displacement for years and was passing through the change of life. I had a good deal of soreness, dizziness, headaches, and was very nervous. I wrote you for advice and commenced treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you directed, and I am happy to say that all those distressing symptoms left me, and I have passed safely through the change of life a well woman."

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. She is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge. Her advice is free and always helpful to ailing women.

### Only Wanted a Square Deal.

"Prisoner," said the judge, "stand up. Have you anything to say why judgment of the court should not be pronounced against you?"

"I'd like to say, your honor," answered the prisoner, "that I hope you will not allow your mind to be prejudiced against me by the poor defense my lawyer put up for me. I'll take it as a great favor if your honor will just give me the sentence I'd have got if I had pleaded guilty in the first place."—Chicago Tribune.

### Insist on Getting It.

Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch. This is because they have a stock on hand of other brands containing only 12 oz. in a package, which they won't be able to sell first, because Defiance contains 16 oz. for the same money.

### Disappointed.

"So Mrs. Nurich was held up and robbed. How did she feel about it?" "Oh, she's fearfully mad. Only had five cents in her pocket book at the time, you know, and she's afraid people will think she hasn't any money."—Detroit Free Press.

### Time to Get Busy.

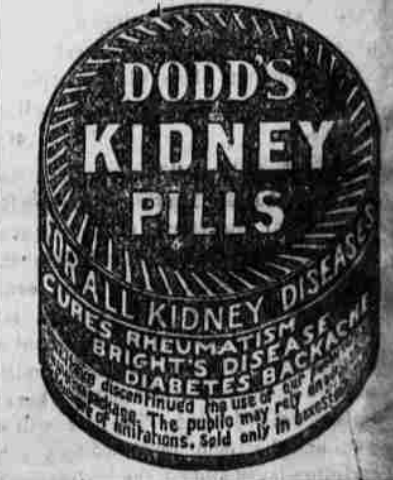
Her Husband—I thought you were going to visit your mother. His Wife—And so I am. "Well, you had better begin to pack your trunk at once. The train leaves in 48 hours."—Chicago Daily News.

### Almost Too Pointed.

She—I love all that is grand, noble, majestic and beautiful. He—Thank you very much, Miss Wilkins, but—er—really, you embarrass me.—Stray Stories.

### The Pessimist.

"Every rose has a thorn." "But that isn't the worst of it; there are lots of thorns without any roses."—Detroit Free Press.



## SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Bowel Disorders. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nervousness, Headache, Dizziness, and all ailments arising from the stomach, liver, and bowels. Sold only in bottles.

regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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Genuine Must Bear Face-Simile Signature. **REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.**